

## Phillipsburg Herald.

WILLIAM BISSELL, Editor.

### THE RESULT.

In Kansas, Glick is elected by a plurality over St. John of about 10,000 with all the balance of the State ticket and all Congressmen Republican, but close in Haskell's district. In Pennsylvania the Democrats elect Governor by a plurality of 30,000. A Democratic Governor is elected in New York by 170,000 majority. The half breed Republicans all going to the Democrats, but a portion of the Republican State ticket is elected. Michigan, like Kansas and Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor, and other State officers Republican.

The Democrats have made large gains in Congressmen and will have a large majority in the next House and will elect several U. S. Senators and possibly make that Democratic.

In this county John Bissell is elected Representative, H. C. Spaulding, Probate Judge; G. A. Spaulding, Clerk District Court; C. A. Lewis, Superintendent, all Republican. S. W. McElroy, County Attorney and J. V. Close Commissioner on the Greenback and Democratic ticket. The opposition carried both Representatives in Smith and Osborne, Rooks and Norton are close and claimed by both parties. The Legislature of this State is all right, securing the re-election of Senator Plumb.

### THE DISASTERS OF TUESDAY.

The Republican defeat, on Tuesday was not as deep as a well nor wide as a barn door, but it was as deep and wide a wound as has been inflicted upon the party since 1856, with the exception of that it suffered during the disastrous year of 1874. In 1874 all the States that were carried by the Democrats on Tuesday, except Kansas, went Democratic by overwhelming majorities. There was, too, during that year, a conspicuous absence of the personal feuds that have divided and distracted the party this year. Then the popular revolt appeared to have its origin in reasons purely political, and therefore likely to be permanent. This year, the Republican reverses, in most of the States, are attributable entirely to the personal wrangling of leaders and the rivalry of factions, and are therefore temporary. In New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, personal feuds were the sole cause of the Republican defeat.

Gen. Butler said, some weeks ago, that the "swing of the political pendulum" was in the Democratic direction this year. He was correct. It has been "in the air" for months that the Republicans were to get a whipping in a number of States. Every three or four years there is, on the part of a large number of voters, a general settling up of old political scores and sores. People who have been disappointed in personal ambitions, or who have not liked something their party has done, or who think it should have been better than it has been, or who have any one of a dozen other grievances, declared that their party deserves a whipping in order to learn its whole lesson. Now they straightway proceed, so far as within them lies, to administer this beating. Having accomplished their purpose, they retire with the proud consciousness of having done their duty, and are ready to fight the common enemy next year.

### IN THIS STATE.

The result in this State is not a great surprise to the Champion, however. It may be to others. We have not been blind to the fact that, for many months past, there has been grave and wide-spread dissatisfaction and discontent in the Republican ranks. We tried to make this fact clearly understood months ago. We have done what we could, sincerely and earnestly, since that time, to make Republicans comprehend the danger of the situation, and to re-assert and harmonize the party. We can, therefore, look back upon the past with the consciousness that the Champion has done his whole duty to the party, both before and since the nominating convention.

Instead of having the freshmen sophomores of Lafayette college this year gave them a dinner. This is a new departure, which will be generally approved by the public and by freshmen. We are not sure that the pleasant relations thus instituted will as effectively develop what is mainly and honorably in the young strangers at Lafayette college, as a course of head breaking rough and tumble fights between the two classes would. The Lafayette example is commended to the attention of the freshmen of this year, who will be the sophomores of next, as one eminently worthy of imitation.

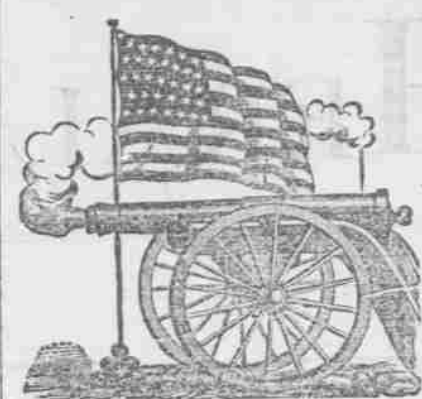
The Kansas State Teachers' Association will meet at Topeka, December 26, 27 and 28. The programme is ready and will be an interesting and profitable one to all who may attend. Lectures will be given by Dr. Cordley, of Emporia; J. W. Gled, of the State University; and others. Hon. G. R. Peck, of Topeka, will make the opening address. Railway fares will be reduced at least one and a fourth fares for the round trip on a round. An attendance of from 700 to 800 teachers is expected.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have demonstrated the value of organization by preparing and circulating, to date for initiation by the Butler party, an appeal that will be addressed to every Republican voter in the State by name, by his own city or town committee. It is based on the check lists of 1880. This is a very effective plan for arousing the apathetic and bringing out the vote.

Massachusetts has gone Democratic, Greenback, Anti-monopoly, Anti-Summary, Labor League, Knights of Labor and several other ways to numerous to mention by about 13,000 majority and the happy Governor Ben Butler now turns his cock-eye on the Executive chair of the old Bay State, in a way that would make a cod fish smile.

The Democracy made a characteristic nomination in the Twenty-first assembly district of New York by placing before the people Henry W. Genet, of the old Tweed ring, who served his term in the penitentiary of the State.

## We Have Met the Enemy and We are Theirs.



This is our cannon and it booms because McCABE is elected; but we acknowledge that it don't echo around the horizon to quite suit us. Let her boom.

### Blaine at School.

[From the Lancaster New Era.] It was a characteristic of James' nature in those early days not to allow himself to be unjustly imposed upon. He was always ready to take his part. It appears when Blaine attended the Brownville school he was a teacher that had undergone such rough usage as to make it necessary to have them mentored. A number of the girls at school commenced teasing James about his mended pantaloons. He became somewhat incensed at them, and the more it irritated him the more they called after him and taunted him with "Patched pants." "Patched pants." He made a studious effort to catch them and box their ears. He was no more backward in administering these doses than he was in walloping rebel brigades on the floor of Congress during the later days. One of Brownville's incidents told me to-day that she remembers distinctly the days when she and her sisters used to fight with James and tease him about his "patched pants." Little did they think that the Pennsylvania boy with "patched pants" would follow the "rail-splitter" of Illinois and the "cavalier" of Ohio to the White House, for at noon-day on the 4th of March, 1885, on the eastern portion of the Capitol, James G. Blaine will be sworn in as the twenty-second President of the United States.

### The Salvation Army.

This is a very powerful religious organization in England, though it has made but little progress in this country. General Booth, who organized it, has under his command three hundred and thirty-one corps, seven hundred and sixty officers, and fifteen thousand trained soldiers or speakers, ready to talk when called upon. More than six thousand services are held every week, while over \$100,000 per annum is expended in the work of the army. The creed of this singular organization is strongly Calvinistic. Its adherents believe in a devil and a hell, that man will be punished for all eternity unless he believes in a crucified Savior. Much of the success of the Salvation Army is due to its military discipline, with its titles, uniforms, banners, and brass bands. Booth is an absolute dictator, and his son will succeed him in office. Much of the success is due to Mrs. Booth, who is an impressive and fervid speaker. She is quaint and sometimes even grotesque in her presentation of religious truths. The members of the Salvation Army abstain from liquor and tobacco so far as effecting real reforms in social life.

### The Disappointed Candidate.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] The candidate who, got left at the county convention can be told by the way he craves your hand, braces himself against his gurgling emotion, and whisperingly inquires: "Did you ever hear of a case like this?" You never did, you tell him that you never did, and he pulls you into a doorway and continues: "I am done with politics forever." "No!" "Yes, I am, and with the party, too." "You don't say?" "Oh, but I am. This thing has satisfied me that there is no such thing as honesty in politics, and that a politician has no more word than a dog. I was sold out!" "Possible!" "Sold out and lied out! They used money to beat me. They lied about me. They played hypocrite and knave. Here I have served the party for nineteen long years and never asked for an office, and the minute I decide to accept the nomination for a little 15 cent position they go to work and beat me in convention with a wooden head who doesn't know enough to mark a barrel of pork, corruption sir—corruption sir—and the whole ticket will be defeated on account of it."

And the best of it is he takes you for a man who isn't posted. He doesn't believe you have the slightest idea that he packed three or four caucuses, bought a dozen delegates, told three lies to the other man's one, and was beaten because his delegates sold out. He takes you for an innocent, and he grasps your hand again at parting and chuckling says:

"Corruption—vile corruption! Most barefaced fraud in American politics! Can't train with a party upheld by the practice of such principles—can't possibly do it."

Patti was married for the second time to Nicolini, a few weeks ago, in London. It is understood she was married to him six years ago in Paris, but the French marriage and divorce laws are peculiar and it was deemed advisable to have the second ceremony so as to make sure of the union. The Marquis de Caix, her former husband from whom she was divorced, will now be unable to get any of Patti's money should she die suddenly.

## The Oldest Newspaper.

We are apt to think that the newspaper is the product of our Western civilization and of modern times, but as a matter of fact, to the Chinese belongs the credit of issuing the first newspaper known to the annals of the race. It first appeared at Peking A. D. 911, but was published at irregular intervals. Its name was then as now, King Pan or Capital sheet. Since 1531 it has been published weekly; for a long time it contained nothing but orders in council and court news. It was really a kind of official gazette, and was sold for what would be one cent of our money. The reigning emperor however, Kwang Shu, has re-organized this journal, and it is now issued three times daily. In the morning it is a business sheet, and gives commercial intelligence. The second edition appears in the forenoon, and furnishes general news, court gossip, and official announcements. The third edition appears late in the afternoon, and is devoted to country circulation. The paper is edited by six members of the Han Lin Academy of Sciences, who are salaried by the Chinese State. One oddity is the color of the paper. The morning editions are yellow, and the afternoon is red. The circulation is only about 14,000. The Chinese have anticipated the Western world in many important inventions, notably gun powder. The great green-back debate was anticipated by the Chinese two thousand years ago. The flat money people will find all their arguments anticipated by Chinese writers who discussed financial questions before the Christian era. The upshot of the matter was the Chinese adopted silver as their sole unit of value, entirely discarding paper money.

### Our New West.

Some years ago the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was regarded as a desert at best fit for nothing but grazing purposes. These plains cover an enormous extent of country, and there is now a reason to believe that in the course of the next twenty-five years, the greater part of it will become arable land, which will grow magnificent crops. There are three agencies at work effecting this change. One of these is irrigation. The streams which issue from the melting snows of the Rocky Mountains are being carefully utilized to irrigate large sections of land east of the foot hills. As is well known, the Mormons have converted the Salt Lake Valley into a perfect garden. Before they set up irrigating ditches Utah was in appearance the most unpromising portion of the earth's surface for the growth of agricultural products, but water applied to these sage brush deserts, changes them as if by magic, and makes them wonderfully fruitful. Still another means of utilizing these grazing plains is found in the sinking of artesian wells. The water which reaches the surface by this means is generally absorbed by the thirsty soil, and the desert blossoms like the rose. Many of these wells have already been opened, and in time there will be thousands of them, each the center of an almost recreated district of country. But the most potent influence at work is the steady extension of population west of the rainfall. As the country becomes settled and trees are planted, the rains become more frequent and heavier. It is believed in time even Denver will be subject to showers sufficiently frequent to convert the arid regions of its neighborhood into fruitful fields. Horace Greeley predicted that the time would come when these dry plains would become dotted with wind mills, which will pump up the water out of the vast depths of the artesian wells. It is claimed that the building of railroads has a great deal to do in attracting the rain from eastern skies and water-courses. —Democrat's Monthly.

### Length of Railway.

The following shows the miles of railroad in each of the States and Territories of the United States. Illinois leads in the list largely:

1 Illinois	8,326
2 Pennsylvania	6,690
3 Ohio	6,664
4 New York	6,578
5 Iowa	6,113
6 Texas	5,354
7 Indiana	4,432
8 Michigan	4,258
9 Missouri	4,211
10 Kansas	4,718
11 Wisconsin	3,432
12 Minnesota	3,382
13 Georgia	3,381
14 Nebraska	3,319
15 Colorado	2,525
16 California	2,261
17 Virginia	2,194
18 Tennessee	1,974
19 Massachusetts	1,953
20 Alabama	1,804
21 New Jersey	1,753
22 Kentucky	1,735
23 Dakota Territory	1,388
24 North Carolina	1,619
25 South Carolina	1,484
26 Mississippi	1,232
27 Maryland and District of Columbia	1,049
28 Arkansas	1,042
29 New Hampshire	1,028
30 Maine	1,022
31 Louisiana	999
32 New Mexico Territory	975
33 Connecticut	950
34 Vermont	918
35 Utah Territory	918
36 Nevada	890
37 Florida	893
38 West Virginia	712
39 Oregon	680
40 Arizona Territory	557
41 Wyoming Territory	533
42 Washington Territory	480
43 Delaware	278
44 Indian Territory	275
45 Idaho Territory	265
46 Montana Territory	282
47 Rhode Island	211
Total miles	104,813

Burt Funston, son of Hon. E. H. Funston, has run away from his home near Carlyle, Allen county. He is 15 years old, heavy build, fair complexion, blue eyes, hair cut short, wearing velvet cap, dark pants, grayish sack coat, watch with brass chain. Rode from his father's stable a chestnut sorrel or brown horse about 15 and a half hands high, six years old, slim build and light brayed. Information regarding either boy or horse will be paid for.

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All who wish to buy at CASH PRICES are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods. Give us a call.

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## Plow Repairing, Horse Shoeing,

—{ AND }— And all kinds of Blacksmith and

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Promptly Attended to, AND At prices to suit the times.

## CHEAP CASH STORE,

## JAMES WOODS,

—We treat all alike—

## ONE PRICE ONLY!

Experience enables us to make the cheapest and best selections of

## DRY GOODS,

## GROCERIES

—Is complete. We sell for—

## CASH.

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on short notice. Give me a call.

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## PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Big Creek 1 mile south of Troy's and seven miles north east of Phillipsburg, on Monday, Nov. 13th, 1882, the following stock and property: 20 yearling heifers; 9 two year old heifers; 2 two year old bulls; 15 ton miller hay; 1 horse and saddle; 1 corn cultivator. Terms cash.

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Authorized Capital \$50,000—Paid Up Capital \$10,000

--INCORPORATED IN 1880--

## OFFICERS

B. L. HARDING, President.

GEO. W. YOUNG, Vice President.

J. F. MORSE, Cashier.

## DIRECTORS

GEO. W. YOUNG, B. L. HARDING,

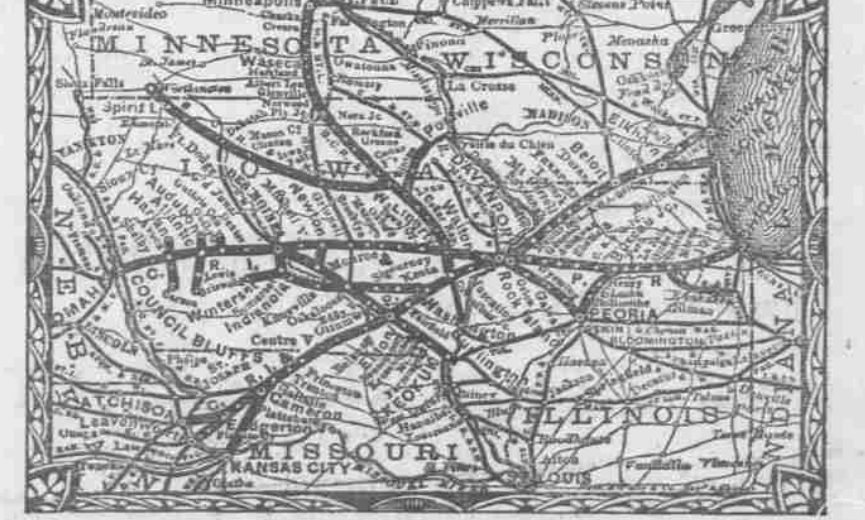
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